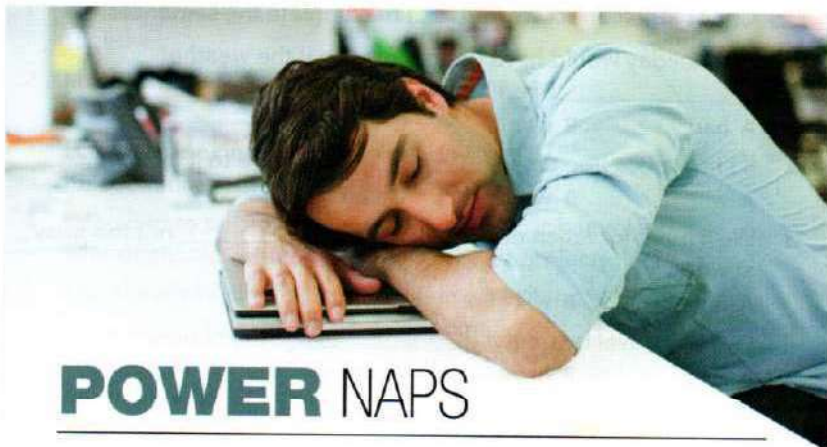


ABOUT THE TASK

- In Reading and Use of English Part 2, you read a short text with eight gaps. You have to think of the word that best fits each gap.
- There are no options to choose from.
- You have to think about the structure of the language in the text and the meaning of the text.
- The word you write must be spelled correctly, and must fit the gap grammatically.
- You cannot write contractions such as **don't** or **won't**, but you can write the word **cannot**.
- The gaps test your understanding of different kinds of grammar, for example, parts of verbs, dependent prepositions and articles.
- They also test your knowledge of phrasal verbs, linking words and fixed phrases.
- The answer is always a single word.
- Occasionally, there is more than one correct answer.
- Each question is worth one mark.

Practice task

- 1 Read the first paragraph of a text about power naps. Think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

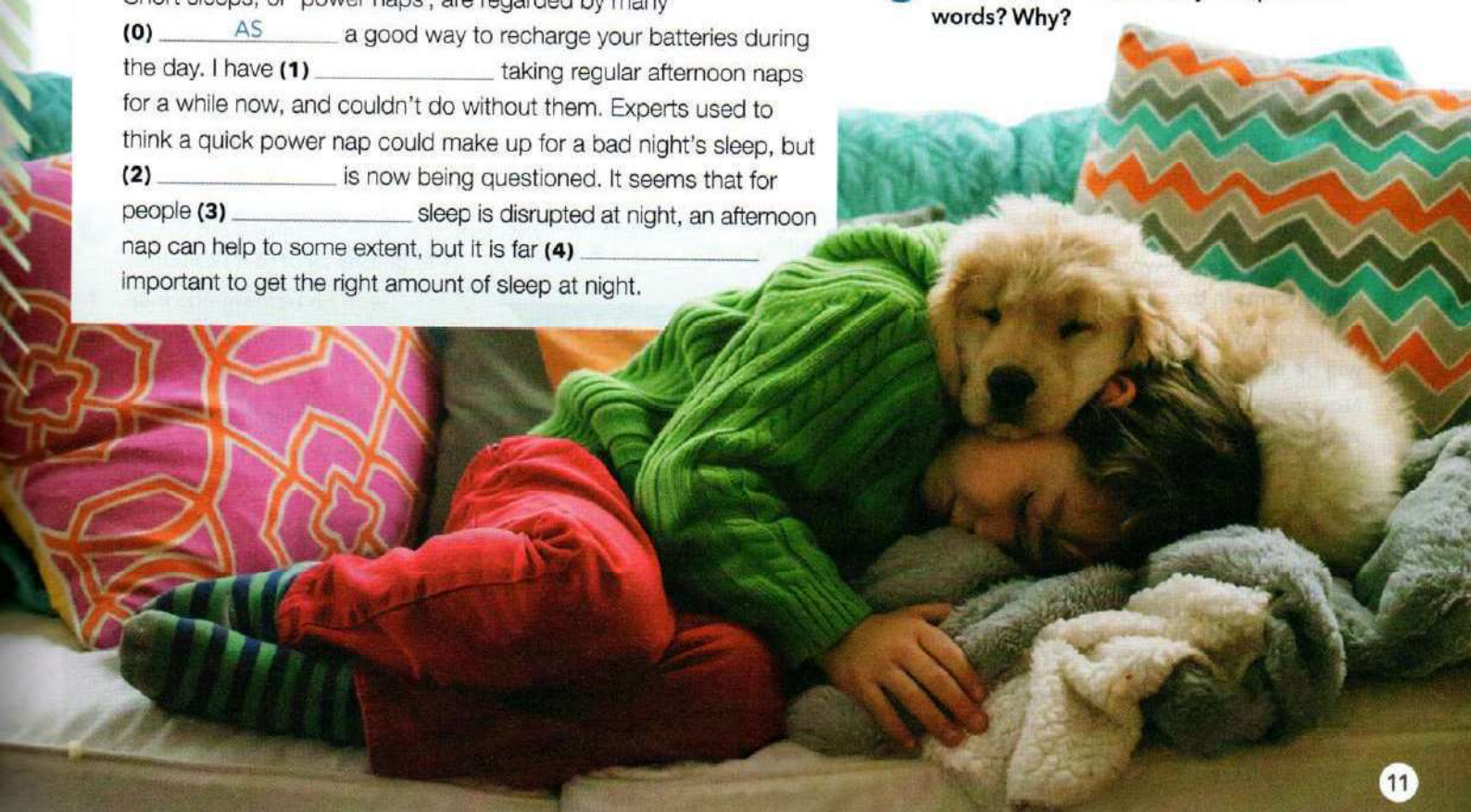


POWER NAPS

Short sleeps, or 'power naps', are regarded by many (0) AS a good way to recharge your batteries during the day. I have (1) \_\_\_\_\_ taking regular afternoon naps for a while now, and couldn't do without them. Experts used to think a quick power nap could make up for a bad night's sleep, but (2) \_\_\_\_\_ is now being questioned. It seems that for people (3) \_\_\_\_\_ sleep is disrupted at night, an afternoon nap can help to some extent, but it is far (4) \_\_\_\_\_ important to get the right amount of sleep at night.

How did you do?

- 2 Check your answers.
- 3 Look at the answers to the four questions in Ex 1 again.
  - 1 Which answer is part of a verb tense? Which tense is it? Why is this tense correct here?
  - 2 Which answer is a relative pronoun? What noun does it refer back to? Why is this pronoun correct here?
  - 3 Which answer is part of a comparative structure? Which word before the gap helps you decide it should be a comparative structure? Why is *less* not correct?
  - 4 Which answer is a reference word, which refers to an earlier idea? What idea does it refer back to? Why is *these* not correct here?
- 4 Which gap can be filled by two possible words? Why?





## Strategies and skills

### Present tenses

The gaps often test your knowledge of the present and present perfect verb tenses. The gapped word is often an auxiliary verb, for example a form of the verbs *be*, *do* or *have*. The verb may be in the active or passive form.

**1** Complete the sentences with one word in each gap.

- I have \_\_\_\_\_ training for a marathon recently.
- Nowadays, a good diet \_\_\_\_\_ believed to be extremely important for health.
- These days, people \_\_\_\_\_ beginning to realise that we need to take climate change seriously.
- Some people think that cooking is a chore, but I \_\_\_\_\_ not agree.
- The competition \_\_\_\_\_ been held in the town for the last 15 years.
- It's now six o'clock in the morning and the sun \_\_\_\_\_ just come up.

### SPEAKING BOOST

Discuss or answer.

- Where's the funniest place you have fallen asleep?
- Describe a dream that you had recently.

### Future forms

The gaps sometimes test your knowledge of future forms, such as the future continuous, future perfect and future perfect continuous. The gapped word is usually an auxiliary verb, for example a form of the verbs *be* or *have*. They may also test your knowledge of future forms of *be able to* and *have to*.

**2** Choose the correct words to complete the future forms in the sentences.

- My knee is nearly better, so I hope I **be able / will be able** to go on my walking holiday.
- Next week's World Cup Final will **watch / be watched** by millions of people all over the world.
- Hurry up, or the train **will have left / will have been leaving** by the time we get to the station!
- In June we **will be travelling / going to travel** around India.
- It will be too far to walk, so you **have to / will have to** get a taxi.
- By next summer I will **have been living / be living** in Cádiz for five years.

**3** Complete the sentences with one word in each gap.

- Tomorrow I will \_\_\_\_\_ flying to New York for my gap year.
- The festival will \_\_\_\_\_ started by the time we get back from our trip to Tuscany.
- I hope you will \_\_\_\_\_ able to join us for the meal.
- We will be tired when we get home because we will have \_\_\_\_\_ walking for ten days.
- The new sports centre will \_\_\_\_\_ opened by a TV celebrity next month.
- I think we will \_\_\_\_\_ to work harder if we want to get everything finished.

### Conditional forms

The gaps sometimes test your knowledge of conditionals. Make sure you know the zero, first, second and third conditional forms, and learn the difference between *if* and *unless*. The gaps may also test your knowledge of structures with *wish*.

**4** Choose the correct words (A-C) to complete the sentences.

- The holiday would have been more fun if the weather \_\_\_\_\_ been better.  
A had            B was            C would
- If I had more free time, I \_\_\_\_\_ love to join a choir.  
A will            B would            C can
- We'll meet for lunch next week if I \_\_\_\_\_ not too busy at work.  
A am            B will            C was
- I usually travel by tram if I \_\_\_\_\_ the choice.  
A had            B have            C got
- I knew that I wouldn't have any chance of winning \_\_\_\_\_ I could improve significantly.  
A if            B because            C unless
- It was getting late now, and I was starting to wish that we \_\_\_\_\_ caught an earlier train.  
A would            B have            C had
- It is worth upgrading to a first-class ticket \_\_\_\_\_ you want to be certain of getting a seat.  
A if            B although            C unless
- I wish my brother \_\_\_\_\_ let me borrow his car!  
A will            B would            C can

### SPEAKING BOOST

Discuss or answer.

- What changes will there be in the car industry over the next 20 years?
- What's the oldest thing you own? Why do you still have it?







### Relative clauses

Some gaps test your knowledge of relative pronouns in relative clauses.

**TIP:** Remember, we use **when** for places, **where** for times and **whose** for possession. Remember also that we use **which** (not **that**) in non-defining relative clauses.

**5** Look at the words before and after the gaps in these sentences. How do you know that a relative pronoun is missing from each gap? Which sentence is different?

- 1 Istanbul is a city \_\_\_\_\_ East and West come together.
- 2 I have always thought of myself as someone \_\_\_\_\_ loves a challenge.
- 3 Hans was looking forward to the day \_\_\_\_\_ he could finally set off on his travels.
- 4 I decided to talk to Ana, \_\_\_\_\_ job involved a lot of contact with different kinds of art projects.
- 5 The show had already started when we arrived, \_\_\_\_\_ was a bit disappointing.
- 6 The creative writing course \_\_\_\_\_ I had originally intended to do was already full.

**6** Complete the sentences in Ex 5 with one word.

### Comparative forms

Gaps sometimes test your knowledge of comparative forms. As well as basic comparatives and superlatives, make sure you know how to use *so*, *such* and *how*. Try to learn phrases with comparatives and superlatives, too.

**7** Match the beginning of each comparative or superlative sentence (1-6) to its ending (a-f).

- 1 Sara commented on how
  - 2 When I got home, I was so
  - 3 It was by far
  - 4 The dinosaur skeleton was far
  - 5 I didn't expect her to be such
  - 6 The bigger the challenge, the
- a the most terrifying experience of my life.  
 b a good actor.  
 c bigger than I thought it would be.  
 d tired that I went straight to bed.  
 e more determined he was to succeed.  
 f delicious the food was.

**8** Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

by how more most so such

- 1 I'm sure he would be far \_\_\_\_\_ successful if he put in a bit more effort.
- 2 I didn't realise it would be \_\_\_\_\_ a big event.
- 3 She is now one of the nation's \_\_\_\_\_ respected chefs.
- 4 I was surprised at \_\_\_\_\_ keen he was to join us.
- 5 I knew she was \_\_\_\_\_ stubborn that it would be hard to change her mind.
- 6 It was \_\_\_\_\_ far the biggest cake I had ever seen!

### Reference words and impersonal structures

Gaps sometimes test the use of words such as *this*, *that*, *these*, *those*, *it*, *what*, *that* and *there*.

**TIP:** For this kind of gap, you need to read the whole sentence or context so you can understand the meaning.

**9** Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

- 1 There is no doubt **that / what / there** online shopping is now the first option for many people.
- 2 I opened the email. Most of her emails had been quite friendly, but **these / it / this** one had a different tone.
- 3 **There / It / This** is difficult to convey quite how important this decision was.
- 4 I have read the report and **what / that / there** it seems to show is that pollution is definitely getting worse.
- 5 Paul and Johanna looked troubled, and I could see that **it / there / that** was definitely something going on.
- 6 Marta had failed to answer her phone, and **that / there / what** was worrying.

### Quantifiers

The gap may be a quantifier, for example *many*, *much*, *few*, etc. Make sure you know the difference between *much/many* and *little/few*, and try to learn phrases that express quantity, for example *plenty of*, *very few*, *a great deal of*, *well over*, etc.

**10** Complete the sentences with one word in each gap.

- 1 After a \_\_\_\_\_ hours of delay, it became clear that there was a problem with the plane.
- 2 I realised that I didn't have \_\_\_\_\_ choice in the matter, and I would have to accept.
- 3 They don't have regular jobs, and they seem to survive on very \_\_\_\_\_ money.
- 4 I hoped to find a biscuit in the tin, but there were \_\_\_\_\_ left.
- 5 There must have been well \_\_\_\_\_ a hundred people in the room.
- 6 Don't worry, we've got plenty \_\_\_\_\_ time.



**Linking words and expressions**

Some gaps are linking words. For these, you will need to think carefully about the meaning.

**TIP:** Think about the linking words you know that fit the meaning, then see which one also fits the grammar in the sentence.

**11** Look at the gaps in the sentences (1-6). Answer the questions (a-c).

- a Which ones need a word to express contrast?
- b Which ones need a word to introduce a similar idea?
- c Which one needs a time expression?

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ travelling by bus in Peru is sometimes slow, it can also be an interesting experience.
- 2 I wasn't keen to go to the festival as it was such a long way away. \_\_\_\_\_, I couldn't really afford it.
- 3 The visit to the museum was rewarding \_\_\_\_\_ the crowds.
- 4 The winter months are characterised by cold nights and heavy rainfall. \_\_\_\_\_, the summer months are gloriously hot and sunny.
- 5 There are lots of different kinds of food on offer at the market, and there are often cookery demonstrations, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 He continued to work on his painting \_\_\_\_\_ we were chatting.

**12** Choose the correct linking words (A-C) to complete the sentences (1-6) in Ex 11.

- |   |            |           |           |
|---|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | A Although | B But     | C However |
| 2 | A But      | B Besides | C Too     |
| 3 | A however  | B whereas | C despite |
| 4 | A Whereas  | B However | C Also    |
| 5 | A too      | B plus    | C however |
| 6 | A while    | B whereas | C but     |

There are also a lot of common linking expressions that are made up of more than one word.

**13** Complete the linking expressions in the sentences with one word in each gap.

- 1 She had suffered from pains in her legs ever \_\_\_\_\_ the accident.
- 2 I felt relaxed and happy even \_\_\_\_\_ we hadn't managed to reach the summit.
- 3 I knew the championship was within my grasp if \_\_\_\_\_ I could keep myself motivated.
- 4 There were monkeys in the trees, as \_\_\_\_\_ as many kinds of brightly coloured birds.
- 5 He continued to work in \_\_\_\_\_ of his poor health.
- 6 We decided to travel by train \_\_\_\_\_ than flying.
- 7 Everyone was happy \_\_\_\_\_ from George, who continued to complain.
- 8 Our boat trip was cancelled \_\_\_\_\_ to the severe weather.
- 9 I took my phone with me in \_\_\_\_\_ anyone tried to call me.
- 10 The islands are closed to visitors during the breeding season in \_\_\_\_\_ to protect the birds.

**EXAM TASK**

Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

**Fix it with friends**

We have all got used (0) TO buying new things, using them for a while and then throwing them away. But it (1) \_\_\_\_\_ become clear in recent years that this is not sustainable, as we are generating huge amounts of waste.

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ response to this, many people are setting up informal cafés (3) \_\_\_\_\_ people can bring broken items for repair. The cafés provide tools, help from volunteers and plenty (4) \_\_\_\_\_ friendly chat. Dan, twenty-two, works at a repair café in Bristol. 'Many modern devices are difficult to repair (5) \_\_\_\_\_ you have the correct tools and a bit of knowledge,' he says. 'I don't have any qualifications, so I've just picked things (6) \_\_\_\_\_ as I've gone along.'

The emphasis is on teaching people. 'We don't repair things *for* people,' Dan says. 'What we do (7) \_\_\_\_\_ help them to repair things themselves.' So, the next time you have something that's broken, why not look out (8) \_\_\_\_\_ a repair event near you?

